

[0033] Furthermore, according to one exemplary embodiment of this invention, the trigger extends downward at a backward angle, so the opposite side of the reel seat placing surface is open. Therefore, during palming, when a user's thumb is placed on the top end of the periphery of the side wall of the spool of the reel, the fishing rod and the body of the reel seat can be supported on a front side of the trigger by the remaining four fingers. In this case, the user's fourth finger is placed naturally at the tip portion of the trigger.

[0034] In this type of grip, in the same manner as during casting, there is no need for a user to bend a wrist at an unnatural angle. There will be no pain in the user's fingers because it is not necessary to sandwich the trigger between fingers. Therefore, in this case as well, a distance between a user's finger (fourth finger) placed on the tip of the trigger and the tip of the thumb placed on the reel may be increased. Depending on placement of the user's fourth finger, an external end (a position in the vicinity of a point where the fourth finger intersects the palm) of the palm is placed on a side surface of the trigger. This alone is enough to prevent the rod from rotating in an axial rotation direction of the pole.

[0035] Although not commonly noticed, the fourth finger has a significant role in gripping by a human's hand. This invention, which enables palming in which a fishing rod is supported by a user's four fingers, including the fourth finger, provides a more stable grip compared to palming with a fishing rod and reel seat provided with a conventional trigger.

[0036] In one exemplary embodiment of the invention, the most preferable degree of inclination of the front surface of the trigger, that is, the downward and backward opening angle with respect to a direction perpendicular to the body of the reel seat or the center axis of the fishing body, cannot be generally specified. However, an actual fishing rod test performed by the inventor and testers shows that depending on the size of the user's hand, even an opening angle of 25° to 55° allows a user to grip a fishing pole without significantly bending a wrist or elbow. In particular, in the case of 30° - 50°, when casting or palming, there is less burden on the user's wrist, and gripping force can be sufficiently generated.

[0037] Furthermore, the front surface of the trigger can also be a shape which is linearly extended. The front surface of the trigger can also be a concave

shape in which extremely moderate curves are drawn. If the trigger is a concave shape, the overall inclination angle should be within 25°-55°.

[0038] With respect to a fishing pole reel seat according to one exemplary embodiment of the invention, the tip portion of the area of the front surface of the trigger in which fingers can be placed may be positioned behind and immediately below the opening portion of the rear hood.

[0039] By so doing, during palming, even when the user's places four fingers (from the index finger to the fourth finger) in front of the trigger, the shape is such that the tip end of the thumb can be wrapped naturally around the top end of the periphery of the side wall of the reel with the thumb easily extended.

[0040] With respect to the fishing rod reel seat according to another exemplary embodiment of the invention, a sliding prevention protrusion protrudes, from the tip of the front surface of the trigger.

[0041] By so doing, the user's finger which is placed in the trigger can be prevented from sliding from the front surface.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0042] Fig. 1 is a perspective view of a fishing rod reel seat related to a first embodiment of this invention.

Fig. 2 is an enlarged cross-sectional view along line A-A of Fig. 1.

Fig. 3 is a rear view of the fishing rod reel seat shown in Fig. 1.

Fig. 4 is a main portion plan view of one example of a fishing rod, shown in a casting state, on which a fishing rod reel seat shown in Fig. 1 is mounted.

Fig. 5 is a diagram enlarging a main portion of Fig. 4.

Fig. 6 is a main portion perspective view of the fishing rod shown in Fig. 4 shown in a palming state.

Fig. 7 is a perspective view showing a fishing rod reel seat related to a second embodiment of this invention.

Fig. 8 is a perspective view showing a palming state of the fishing rod reel seat shown in Fig. 7.

Fig. 9 is a main portion perspective view showing an example of a fishing rod with a conventional trigger.

Fig. 10(A) is an enlarged perspective view of a reel seat provided on the fishing rod of Fig. 9, and Fig. 10(B) is a center perpendicular cross-sectional view of a reel seat provided on the fishing rod of Fig. 9.

Fig. 11(A) is a plan view showing a state in which casting is performed by the fishing rod of Fig. 9. Fig. 11(B) is a main portion enlarged view of the Fig. 11(A).

Fig. 12 is a plan view showing a state in which casting is performed with the fishing rod of Fig. 9, with the elbow twisted.

Fig. 13 is a perspective view showing a state in which palming is performed with the fishing rod shown in Fig. 9.

Figs. 14(A) and (B) are plan views showing comparison between a palming state in the case of a conventional trigger and a palming state in the case of a trigger related to an embodiment.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

[0043] The following explains details of a fishing rod reel seat and a fishing rod of this invention in accordance with embodiments shown in the drawings.

1. First embodiment Figs. 1-6 and 14(B)

[0044] Figs. 1-6 show a fishing rod reel seat 1 and a fishing rod 21 related to a first embodiment. This reel seat 1 has a trigger 13 and a body 3 that are integrally formed. The fishing rod 21 is a type which is usually used for a boat fishing rod.

A. Reel seat

[0045] A reel seat 1 (see Figs. 1-3 for details) is constituted by a body 3 in which the fixed hood 11 and the trigger 13, may be integrally formed by a synthetic resin or any other suitable material. A movable hood 16 fixed to the body 3.

[0046] The main portion 5 of the body 3 has a substantially oblong pipe shape having a pole body through hole 7. The front half portion is an engaging axis portion 9 in which a screw thread is formed on the circumferential surface (the direction toward an upper left direction in Fig. 1 is a front side [pole tip side], and the direction toward a lower right direction in the same figure is a rear side [pole end side]). A top portion of the outer circumferential surface of the rear half portion is a substantially flat reel foot placing surface 5a on which the fixing foot 33 of the reel 31 (see Figs. 5, 6, or the like) can be stabilized.